

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

BY THEO. H. DAVIES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

was still of the conviction that this should have been done.

As to the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Davies is of the conviction that it will be continued even if annexation fails. There might in time be modification, but not for the present. The present Congress of the United States would probably, after this session, not care to take up the matter of the Islands or anything in relation to the tariff.

However, it is certain that the United States will wish to continue in control here in the same manner as she has predominated in the past. If there was a parting on account of radical legislation by Congress, the Islands would be left to shift for themselves, seeking such political and business allies or coming into such agreements with other nations as circumstances might force or permit or suggest.

Therefore, one must reach the conclusion that the old and settled policy of the United States to continue prominence in these waters would not in any case be either abandoned or jeopardized.

As to Annexation—if the Treaty Falls—His Ideas for the Future. Opinions of the Republic.

Mr. Theo. H. Davies was requested Wednesday on behalf of the Advertiser to give for publication, if he cared to do so, some personal views on the political and business situation in the Islands. Mr. Davies said he had been home from Hawaii less than 24

hours, had looked over the local papers only casually and had not had time to read with any care the message sent to Congress in the United States by President McKinley. Mr. Davies added that besides he believed his views on the conditions in this country were quite well known. It was therewith suggested that since being "in print" in Honolulu, he had been absent for some time and on that account perhaps had something new to offer from the standpoint of one having large business interests here and one who had for many years been prominently identified with the Islands in many ways. These were the questions Mr. Davies was asked to answer in his own way:

Did he believe annexation would be effected? In case the treaty of annexation failed at Washington or in case the "closer political union" were not accomplished, would or should the form of Government here be changed?

If annexation fails or is postponed, will the Reciprocity Treaty be lost?

The replies by Mr. Davies were, substantially:

He had noted the poll of the United States Senate and the statement that the 60 votes necessary for ratification of the annexation treaty as approved by the Senate of the Island Legislature, could not be secured. He had also noted the proposal of Senator Morgan to bring about the desired result by the passage of a joint resolution in the two houses of Congress separately. As to the outcome of these endeavors, Mr. Davies declined to venture an opinion or prediction. His sympathies were not with the movement any more than they had been in 1893 or prior to that date. He did not believe, for reasons given freely and at length in the past, that annexation was desired or desirable really, so far as the actual, deep, genuine thought of either country were concerned, if a dispassionate verdict could be reached.

Mr. Davies said plainly and earnestly that he had always maintained and urged that the Government here was unsatisfactory or different from what it should be for the very simple and plain reason that the connection between the Executive and the Electorate has been broken since 1893. With the Executive itself he had no especial fault to find. The members of the Government of the Republic are able men striving to perform duty as they see it. But the Executive is not in touch with the voting power. This is a situation that cannot endure. It must end. A termination does not mean rioting or revolution or any disturbance of such a character. It must be clear to one who will carefully consider, declares Mr. Davies, that inevitable connection must be re-established between the governing power and the mass of the people. There must be a manifestation or a force in the conduct of affairs that will show the strong, the missing utterance of the popular voice. Mr. Davies said that in a pamphlet published a couple of years ago he had suggested that a constitution be formed by conference between representatives of the monarchy and the Provisional Government. He

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## THE U.S. CONGRESS

### Two Old Time Measures Under Consideration.

Annexation—Ministry Not Afraid. Strike of the British Engineers. On Seal Preservation.

WASHINGTON. December 10.—At the opening of the session of the house today, it was agreed that when the house adjourned today it would meet on Monday.

On motion of Foss, Republican, of Illinois, Saturday, December 18, was set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Cook, of Illinois.

The house then resumed the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, which was debated yesterday.

Brown, Republican, of Illinois, attacked the civil service law because it protected some of the pension examining boards under the last administration. He said that the soldiers of his district regarded this law as inimical to their interests, and he favored its repeal or radical modification. He declared that the President was mistaken when he affirmed that the civil service law had the approval of the people, Republicans and the press of his district had denounced it.

The house committee on inter-state commerce and foreign commerce has set Saturday, December 18, for hearing of the anti-scalping bill.

In Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—It is now the Senate program that the preliminary or first consideration of the Hawaiian Annexation treaty will be in executive session. Two important points will be settled thus that should be properly or ordinarily determined by caucus. First, terms as to consideration, involving limits of debate and suggestion of a day for voting will be discussed. During this consideration it is more than likely that a test vote will occur, fixing conclusively whether the treaty will be pressed in the Senate or substituted by a joint resolution.

RUSSIA CALLS A HALT.

Germany Not to Have Peaceful Possession of Her Chinese Naval Station.

BERLIN, December 11.—Throughout the week a peculiar condition of affairs has prevailed, so far as the press is concerned. "The Chinese adventure," as the socialist Schoenlanck in the reichstag termed the seizure of Kiau Chow Bay, has engrossed public interest, yet the government has not designed an explanation as to what has been done or as to what is intended for the future.

What sparse information the foreign office has furnished proved misleading or stale. This was especially the case with the Haytian incident. The very day the German warships at Port au Prince secured obedience to the ultimatum, the government through its various organs proclaimed the naval demonstration was not likely, and in that in any case a decision could not be reached for several weeks.

In regard to China, although the English press has been steadily furnishing details, the government here claimed not to have any advices from Peking as to the real condition of affairs. As the German Minister to China, Baron von Heyking had full power to deal with the Chinese government as he thought best, this was a strange condition of affairs. Baron von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs will shortly make a statement in the reichstag.

Russia will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Kiau Chow Bay by Germany. Information has reached here to this effect.

THE IRON ENGINEER.

Their Strike Has Enormously Decreased the Output of Steamers.

GLASGOW, December 10.—The polling of the non-union engineers on the proposals made by the employers and the amalgamated society of engineers was taken yesterday. The results are as yet unknown, but it is said that the men have rejected the employers' proposals. The balloting of the unionist engineers will end on Saturday.

LONDON, December 10.—Sir Wm. Grey, the principal shipbuilder of Hartlepool, has issued a statement of the condition of the shipbuilding industry, in which he says that the engineers' strike has caused the reduction of the output by eight large steamers, which means a loss of £75,000 in wages. The London trades council has issued a circular to all labor organizations in the kingdom inviting their opinion upon the question of calling a national conference of labor unions, with a view of giving effective support to the striking engineers, and also to arrange a plan of action to be observed in future industrial disputes.

SPAIN NOT AFRAID.

Sagasta Takes Comfort From European Comment on President McKinley's Message.

MADRID, December 9.—At a cabinet council today, at which the Queen Regent presided, the premier, Senor Sagasta, outlined the opinions of the European press regarding President McKinley's message to Congress, the majority of which, the premier said, were favorable to Spain. Senor Sagasta further declared that in the event of the United States wishing to in-

tervene in Cuba, it would find the government prepared to defend the rights and honor of Spain. Referring to the military operations in Cuba, the premier informed the cabinet that the results obtained were satisfactory.

NOT SELF SACRIFICING. United States Not Disposed to Act Alone on Behalf of Seal Preservation.

WASHINGTON. December 10.—Much interest was shown in the initial meeting of the house committee on foreign affairs, as it was felt it might bring an indication of the general line of policy towards Cuba and the other subjects before it. Except, however, in the announcement of the Cuban and Hawaiian sub-committee, no reference was made to either of these subjects.

At the time of the committee was given to the question of sealing in Behring sea. On this question considerable discussion occurred, which showed a general sentiment toward restriction of American sealers only in case Great Britain adopts the same restriction.

In Cuba, all the phases of the subject were reported in the measures produced. The most of these was the Morgan joint resolution, which passed the Senate at the extra session and was now referred to this committee. It recognizes a state of war as existing between Spain and the Cuban insurgents and declares that the United States will remain strict neutrality.

RYAN SURPRISED. He Learns What a Silver Dollar Is Worth.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 10.—Wm. Jennings Bryan arrived from Houston at 7 o'clock this morning and started for Mexico at 11 o'clock. He received his first practical introduction to the cheapness of Mexico's money at a bank here just before going to the train. He had \$500 in American money exchanged and received a return for it \$1,000 in Mexican money. Bryan thought that some mistake had been made by the bank and could not understand how it was that he received such a big sum until he had figured it out for himself at the current rate of exchange. He says his next step will be to see whether a Mexican dollar's purchasing power is as great in Mexico as an American dollar's is in this country.

Really a Meteorite.

LONDON, December 9.—Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, paid a visit yesterday to the British museum, where he was met by Director Sir Wm. Fowler, and Curator Fletcher of the mineralogical department. Mr. Fletcher examined a specimen of the Cape York meteorite discovered and brought to New York by Peary, and unhesitatingly declared that it was certainly of meteoric origin. He added that no specimen in the British museum had meteoric characteristics more sharply or more clearly shown than those of the Cape York meteorite.

"Mother" McKinley Dead.

CANTON, December 12.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley passed from life at a few minutes past 2 o'clock, with all her children and other immediate relatives at her bedside. She did not suffer any in her last hours, but gradually passed from the deep, peaceful sleep in which she has rested almost constantly for the past ten days into the sleep of death.

TWO INJURED.

Mate and Seaman of the Bark Skagit Hurt.

Advised from Port Townsend tell that on her last voyage the barkentine Skagit arrived twenty-eight days from Hilo, and Mate Inkster and Able Seaman Lindgren were at once transferred to the marine hospital, both men suffering from broken legs. Inkster's leg was broken by falling timbers while discharging at Hilo, and he was about recovered when the vessel again put out to sea.

On November 15th, the storm that had been driving the vessel across broke into a hurricane and before the sails could be furled most of the canvas that was spread was torn into shreds or carried away. The vessel was tossed about like a cork and Inkster was thrown from his bunk and badly bruised. Lindgren was sent forward to do some work and was knocked down by a wave that hurled him against the rail, breaking his leg. Captain Robinson stood his vessel to with bare poles for two days waiting for the storm to pass.

Speaks for Hawaii.

Prof. Charles A. Kaford, superintendent of the Biological Station of the University of Illinois, gave a lecture at the Peoria Y. M. C. A. auditorium, November 29th on "Hawaii and its Resources." It was one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever delivered before the public, says the Peoria Herald. The lecture was illustrated by large stereoptican views, and drew out an audience that filled the entire floor of the auditorium. He spoke of the rapidly increasing value of the commerce of the Pacific, the strategic importance of Hawaii, and closed with a plea for annexation. Professor Kaford married Miss Winter, whom many will pleasantly remember as a teacher in Kawahao Seminary.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit. Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hoosier, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all drugists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

## AS A BOLD STAND

"Consumer" Says Tuber-culin Tests Not Needed.

Says Eminent Authorities Agree on a Different Method—Pasteurization of Milk the Plan.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER.—It

would seem that the Health authorities have been a little premature in the killing of cattle supposed to be affected with tuberculosis, when the greatest authorities upon the subject now declare that the pasteurization of the milk from tuberculous cattle kills the germs of disease and makes the milk absolutely safe.

By this process the milk is heated to a point anywhere from 150 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and this heat destroys the germs without thickening the milk or impairing its flavor, as is the case by boiling.

Recent advice show that in the Australian Colonies and Great Britain and Germany, the testing of cattle with tuberculin is generally discontinued, the best authorities urging that the system of killing cattle which do not stand the tuberculin test is unnecessary, and is harsh and unfair to dairy-men.

The sterilization of milk by the Pasteur method is now acknowledged by competent authorities to be the most effective remedy for this evil, and it would be well if the Dairymen's Association here, which controls seven-eights of the milk supply of the Island, adopted this treatment of the milk before putting it upon the market.

The reckless killing of cattle supposed to be affected with tuberculosis should be stopped and instead, the more advanced methods employed in other countries should be adopted.

CONSUMER.—

Still More Wharves.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, it was decided by the members as public improvement policy, that wharves should be provided on the Ewa side of the harbor. This includes the shore line from the old fish market wharf around past the mouth of Nutana stream to the coal bunkers of the Oahu Railway & Land Company. Consideration is being had and plans are being made regardless of the pending suit between the Government and the railway company, involving possession and ownership of certain water front in the district on the improvement line.

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It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the body, it can be easily taken, either with the Proprietary sollicit suffers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

"The Mills of the Gods Grind Slow."

But they are planning to use TROPIC OILS, and then they will be able to go faster without any danger of getting a hit box. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Can & Box and Heavy Mineral Castor are the oils to use if you want best results. Our stock for the coming season has just arrived from New York and we are ready to furnish you with the best lubricating oils ever used in the islands TROPIC.

CANE KNIVES will be very popular in the country districts for some months. Our "Aluminum" Knife, made by Disston & Son, are the right thing and till the bill so well that other dealers have tried to get them, but Disston writes us that the real Aluminum Cane Knife will not be made for any one but us, as we introduced them. 100 dozen just received.

The place for all Mill Supplies,

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## A Choice Collection

OF

## Hugo Fisher Water Colors

(Just received from his New York Studio), comprising:

- 1—Logging.
- 2—A Winter Evening.
- 3—A Gray Day.
- 4—Forest Road.
- 5—Solitude.
- 6—Homeward.
- 7—Return of Flock.
- 8—Cattle and Landscape.
- 9—Scenes in Holland.
- 10—Nearing Home.
- 11—Evening Drink.
- 12—Xmas Morning.
- 13—Coast of Holland.
- 14—Midsummer Aft.
- 15—Above the Bay.
- 16—The Old Home.
- 17—In the Meadow.
- 18—Eve in San Lorenzo.
- 19—Morning in San Lorenzo.
- 20—Autumn Lake George.

These pictures are now on exhibition and sale at

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Watch Repairing  
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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. It is more comfortable throughout the world indicated by its insatiable value.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONIALS.—The Daily Worker, Worcester, Mass., writes: "I never did, nor have found very great relief. It is more comfortable in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Louis Briscoe, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my family, and have recommended it to brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas Hopper, Chemist, Liverpool, writes: "Hitherto, I have commenced my second year in business to-day. I remember my first year, 1875, as being a poor one, but nearly 20 years ago, my chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

DR. GOSSETT: THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1854.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

## CHRISTMAS IN CALIFORNIA.

Can this be Christmas—sweet as May,  
With drowsy sun and dreamy air,  
And new grass pointing out the way  
For flowers to follow, everywhere?

Has Time grown sleepy at his post,  
And let the called summer back,  
Or is it the regretful ghost  
Of wakend of the almanac?

Before me on the wide, warm bay,  
A million acres rippled run;  
Round me the sprouting palm-shoots  
Are.

Then shining leaves to the sun.

A tongue of deliciousness  
Fills all the sun-enchanted clime;  
And in the blue heavens meet, and kiss,  
The shimmering clouds of summer-time.

O wondrous gift, in goodness given,  
Each hour new eyes to greet,  
An earth so fair—so close to heaven,  
Twas trodden by the Master's feet.

—E. R. SILL.

## PILGRIM'S DAY.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the landing from the Mayflower of the 41 Pilgrims with their wives on Plymouth rock. A few days before, they had on the deck of the vessel signed that brief, but rare and complete instrument which John Adams said was the first written agreement for the formation of a nation, that had ever been made. It was effectual only because it expressed the habit and thought of their lives. It created no new theory of government, but evolved one that lay dormant in their heredity.

"The Church without a Bishop, A State without a King," existed in their minds without form. Standing on Plymouth rock, they struck their being into bounds.

Of late their descendants celebrate the anniversary of the event in feasting and speech. Last evening the eloquence of men of New England origin filled the air over the American continent. It is an evening of striking contrasts. The descendants sit in large banquet halls, under brilliant lights, before feasts that would appal, in their gastronomic invention and richness, the simple forefathers, if they could rise from the dead.

The descendants admire the virtues of these heroes, exalt their frugality, and then treat their memories in rare wines, and in the midst of costly smoke. If the heroes were present their economic souls would be in distress at the reckless extravagance, but they would smile on the assembly of patriotic revelers with diseased livers, imperfect kidneys, and unstrung nerves. On Pilgrim's day, the forensic eloquence of the descendants is at its best, in describing the incomparable worth of the ancestral example. But when the unspeakable hardships of the ancestors are depicted, the descendants become prostrate with sympathetic grief, and drown their sorrows in a sea of foaming champagne. At the same time they are filled with gratitude to the worthy heroes who furnished the occasion that will enable the descendants for "centuries to come" to gather together and celebrate it, according to the best "lights" in gastronomy and hilarity. Wonderful Pilgrims. Still more wonderful descendants.

times a day will not even alleviate such local affairs. This is not because Great Britain is unjust, but because long experience with "weaker" races teaches her that they cannot be trusted, and British interests will not be safe under such irresponsible conditions. The Americans here are simply applying British experiences to such "masses" as we have on these Islands. Mr. Davies, on the other hand seems to be urging the force of the rule that prevails largely in America, that the masses must rule. It is a singular interchange of positions. We do not believe that any English statesman would, if he had all the facts before him, endorse for a moment Mr. Davies' views.

Mr. Davies honestly, of course, believes that the natives are capable of governing themselves and the whites too. Perhaps he believes that the whites will be kindly allowed to "assist" in government. The decided opinion of thoughtful men is, that if the masses vote, here, the natives will decline their assistance, just as the voting power in America and elsewhere declines the assistance of statesmen.

As to the method of controlling the Asiatic element, Mr. Davies does not make any suggestion, and that is another problem we need light upon.

We see, in annexation, a solution of the difficulty, though that solution is not free from many embarrassments.

## THE CONVENTION OF 1886.

It was said in the Advertiser of Tuesday, that President McKinley was in error in stating that the dispute between Hawaii and Japan related to the Convention of 1886, because "all of the correspondence" the Advertiser said, "between the Governments of Hawaii and Japan makes little or no reference to the Convention of 1886." This is frantically denied by the Bulletin, on the ground that the Convention of 1886, largely controls the issue.

The quickest way of convicting the Advertiser of "bumptuous flatulence" is to publish the diplomatic correspondence, and let every man read it for himself. It should settle at once "the second-hand views from Tokio," said to be held by the Advertiser, and clearly present the "first-hand views" of the Foreign Office, quoted by the Bulletin. If Minister Cooper will publish his letter to the Japanese Minister of the 24th of May last, it will disclose the real issue.

The other facts, all of record, and not of hearsay are: First. In the case of the first rejection of immigrants, by the Toyo Maru, Minister Cooper personally appeared in Court, on the habeas corpus return, and put the reasons for the rejection, on the ground that under the immigration laws of '94 and '95 no immigrant could land without the permission of the Board of Immigration. (No allusion whatever was made by him to the Convention of 1886). Second fact. Mr. Cooper claimed that the case must be decided by the Collector under the laws of '94 and '95. (No allusion is made to the Convention of 1886).

Third fact. The Supreme Court decided the case, and excluded the Convention from any consideration. Fourth fact. The Japanese Government made no claim under the Convention, but did claim that the treaty of 1871, carrying with it the rights of the "most favored nation" clause, had been violated. Our Government, in reply did not set up the Convention, but it did claim, in the correspondence which can speak for itself, that the Acts of '94 and '95 were reasonable regulations for controlling immigration, and the right to control was: "an inalienable right and incident of sovereignty." This was derived from international law, and was not claimed to be derived from the Convention of 1886. If the Minister authorized the Bulletin's statement we challenge

him to publish the correspondence. We want the "cold" facts, and nothing more. And because the proceedings in our Courts, and the very lengthy diplomatic correspondence shows that the case is not put by either party under the Convention of 1886, we stated that the President was in error.

That the case, on behalf of Hawaii, should have been made to rest upon the Convention of 1886 is quite another and very important affair. The Government made its own case, in its own way.

The position taken by Minister Cooper in Court, and in the correspondence is broadly backed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion of that great tribunal is entitled to great weight, and if the arbitrator follows it, Japan will be flung out of Court in a jiffy. The "if" is important.

The Convention of 1886, Art. III provides that the Hawaiian Government "engages to appoint a special agent of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration, to reside at Yokohama." "Whenever emigrants are desired the said agent shall give one month's previous notice to the Kenrei (of Japan)."

We are told by the Board of Immigration that it has no agent there, and is governed by the laws of 1894-95, and not by the Convention. Has our Government obeyed the requirements of the Convention? With "bumptuous flatulence" we simply ask the question.

We express no opinion on the controversy, but desire that our readers should have simply the facts. If the facts and the law favor Japan, it is Japan's good fortune. If they favor Hawaii, we shall indeed rejoice. The law of the case will come from the arbitrator, not from the Bulletin, as, by an intolerable breach of courtesy, it has not been appointed to that high office.

## SENATOR HOAR.

While the annexation news by the last mail is not important, the presentation in the Senate, by Senator Hoar, of the native petition against annexation, attracts some attention. The mere presentation of the petition signifies nothing, because it is the unwritten law of the Senate, that a Senator is not, in any manner whatsoever, responsible for its contents.

The intimation that Senator Hoar opposes the treaty is yet to be confirmed. That he has not been active in its support was well known, but it has been assumed that he would vote with his party friends. He may not do so, for he has on several occasions refused to follow them. Something more might be said regarding his attitude, but until further advices are received, it is not advisable to discuss the matter.

## "Father" McGREW.

Dr. John S. McGrew, the Father of Annexation, attained his 75th year yesterday and was assured by the many friends who congratulated him that he was good for 25 years more at least. He is still a vigorous man active in business affairs and with the most intense interest in the future of the Islands. He came here more than 30 years ago and was the first man to see that the destiny of Hawaii was to go under the stars and stripes. Such has been the career of the doctor in this community that in the felicitations offered him yesterday among the warmest were from scores of citizens who differ with his political views. Although Dr. McGrew warbles "I would not live always," he is resolved to live for some time after annexation is an accomplished fact.

## From Minister Hatch

One letter was received yesterday from Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister at Washington. He said that the situation had not changed at all so far as the prospects for ratification of the annexation treaty were concerned. Those who were urging it were confident, but knew that there would be opposition. There was no change on the report of the vote standing, excepting that one or two men who had been called doubtful had taken a stand on one side or the other.

## JAPAN TAXES TOO.

The Japanese Press was much excited some time since over the increase in the import duty on sake by this Government. Now it appears that Japan

proposes to increase the tax on the liquor herself and on November 30 a deputation of sake brewers presented a petition to the Minister Resident in Japan protesting against the proposed increase.

## Consul From the U. S.

The big new schooner Encore brought to this port Tuesday several passengers from Valparaiso. The list included the family of James M. Dobbs, who has been for five years United States consul at the capital of Chili. Mr. Dobbs is with his wife and children. The party will remain here for some time before proceeding to the States. The consul speaks highly of the country in which he has been located.

## An American "Kick."

When Minister Sewall was Consul General at Samoa, an American beachcomber was tried before him for assault on a woman, and was convicted. When the prisoner rose to leave the Court room, he turned on the Consul General and shouted: "I thought you were here to protect Americans, not to put them in jail."

## The Band Boys

There was a rehearsal of the Government band yesterday morning for the concert at Makiki Island next Sunday. There will be no more music for Captain Berger's corps until that time. The boys were pleased to receive greetings from Minister Cooper and a nice piece of advance money each. They have two holidays in succession now for the first time since last August.

## FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, December 10.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that on Monday last two soldiers in the imperial service at Yildiz Kiosk, the palace of the Sultan, made an attempt on the Sultan's life. This was frustrated by the attendant of the Sultan. The Sultan had the men tortured in the hope of extracting the names of the instigators, but both succumbed without revealing anything.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Mr. Osborne Murry Kavanagh, third secretary of the British embassy, died at a private sanitarium in this city yesterday afternoon from a protracted illness from typhoid fever.

CHICAGO, December 2.—The marriage of Miss Marie Hitch, daughter of Senator Hitch, to Henry George occurred today. It was a quiet one owing to the recent death of Mr. George's father. Only the most intimate friends and relatives were present at the ceremony.

MAGDEBURG, December 11.—The report of the statistical association on the sugar beet crop gives Germany 1,805,000 tons, Austria-Hungary 836,000 tons, France 778,000 tons.

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Daily Mail says that there have been riots in Port au Prince resulting from the indignation against the government for surrendering to the demands of the Germans.

LONDON, December 11.—C. J. D. Goldie, of Cambridge, who rowed for Leander in the race for the Challenge cup at the Henley regatta this year, and J. Fernie, who stroked the Trinity Hall, Cambridge crew in the race for the Grand Challenge cup this year, sailed for New York today on the Cunard liner Lucania. It is rumored they are going to look into rowing matters at Yale, and perhaps train the Yale crew.

NIAGARA FALLS, December 8.—Walter McCullough, a prominent civil engineer of this city, had a miraculous escape from death in the rapids this morning. He was running some lines near Goat Island, when stepping on a log the bark gave away and he was precipitated into the rapids above Goat Island bridge. He was swept under the bridge, where he grasped one of the piers and managed to hold on until released.

WINNIPEG, December 16.—The Canadian Pacific railway land department has not received one bushel of grain in payment of land this season. The yield has been so good that the settlers prefer to sell their wheat and forward the money.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The board of estimates preparing the 1898 budget for Greater New York today decided to enter into an agreement with the New York public library, and the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, to erect a building in Bryant park at a cost of \$2,500,000. This is practically the financial stage of the negotiations which for the last few years have been carried on with a view to consolidating the great libraries of this city.

PEKIN, December 11.—The German-Chinese difficulty is practically settled. The German refuse to discuss the occupation of Kiao Chou bay. The governor of Shan Tung province has been removed from office, but is not to be

any further degraded. No monopoly of mines and railroads is conceded to Germany, but that country is given preference. Finally an area surrounding Kiao Chou bay is set apart exclusively for Germany. China yields on all other points.

HAVANA, December 9.—It was announced today from Spanish headquarters that a group of rebels had entered the port of Calmoncara, near Guantánamo. The insurgent force consisted of 40 guerrillas and natives of Cuba. They are alleged to have plundered the stores and taken off some \$30,000. It is also said the insurgents killed the police inspectors and two gendarmes on duty, and seriously wounded a Spanish paymaster named José Vilaf. More Spanish guerrillas have joined the insurgents.

## They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

## Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

## Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## TIMELY TOPICS

## A LAUGHING CAMERA!

Did you ever hear of such a thing? Or, better still, have you seen one? The idea is enough to make one smile, but a glance through the camera itself will make the holder scream with laughter. Every object is caricatured and made to appear utterly ridiculous. There is more real fun to be secured through the possession of one of these cameras than in a whole heap of comic picture books. Get one and see for yourself. The price is only 75c.

A GOOD THING to have about your house is a TEA BALL. This is a decided novelty; dry tea is enclosed in a pretty, solid silver, or silver-plated perforated ball attached to a very fine chain. All you have to do when you want a cup of tea is to steep this ball in a cup of boiling water and allow it to remain for a few minutes and the result is a beautiful cup of tea free from leaves. This makes a really handsome as well as a useful Xmas present.

From the very heavy list of Xmas presents, we may mention a beautiful Solid Silver Child's Dinner Set (knife, fork and spoon) with real mother of pearl handles—a really exquisite present.

## CARVER SETS, single or double, in case complete, in many patterns and prices.

## ALCOHOL LAMPS, with kettle. Invaluable in a home.

## TOILET SETS in beautiful designs and at low prices.

LAMPS. All kinds, from the most elaborate high art lamp down to the common or garden lamp. We have them to burn.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**

286 FORT ST.

**XMAS DAY SHIP**

**City of Peking May be Here  
Christmas Eve.**

**SCHEDULED FOR THE 25TH**

**One of the Handsomest of Liners  
Veteran and Capable Master.  
Capt. Smith—First Officer.**

The City of Peking will be the Christmas boat from the Coast this year. She is due on the 25th, but may get in Friday evening. The City of Peking is not so fast as some of the other ships in the Pacific Mail line, but she is a handsome, handy craft, comfortably fitted and well officered. Capt. John Tremaine Smith is master.

Captain Smith was born in Cornwall, England, in 1852, and was educated in the Naval School at Greenwich. This is one of the most celebrated schools in England, having been founded by Queen Anne for the sons of naval officers. When 17 years of age Captain Smith was apprenticed to the famous London firm of George Marshall & Sons, for their merchant service, and served for three years on the bark Havelock and the ship Berkshire. He was then made third officer of the Berkshire, leaving her next year to join the Wellesley as second officer, and transferring the following year to the Cambridgeshire. He was then appointed first officer of the sailing vessel Middlesex, trading between London, Sydney, San Francisco and Liverpool, and filled that position for three years. He went to San Francisco in 1879 as first officer of the Berkshires, and resigned his position with her to join the American merchant service. From that time up to 1882 he was first officer of several large sailing ships running to New York and other ports. In 1882 he joined the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as third officer of the Rio de Janeiro, plying between San Francisco and China ports, and in that capacity made three voyages. He was then made second officer of the City of New York, and after one trip was promoted to first officer of the City of Sydney, which position he successfully filled for five years. During that period he had command of the steamship for one voyage, owing to the illness of the commander. After leaving the City of Sydney he was first officer of the China for one year and in 1882 was made commander of the Rio de Janeiro. In October, 1885, he received his present command. Captain Smith's career in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been one of steady advancement, until today, he commands the largest ship of their fleet. He is one of the most thoroughly posted and able of the company's commanders, and his services are very highly valued.

Captain Smith inherits his love for the sea, since for generations back his ancestors have followed this life, many of them gaining enviable distinction. When Sir Francis Drake sailed from Dover to meet the Spanish Armada one of the corvettes or small warships was in command of one of Captain Smith's ancestors. During the memorable siege of Sebastopol, Captain Smith's father commanded one of the English frigates. Captain Smith has thoroughly identified himself with the United States. He is an American citizen and takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the country's welfare. He has hosts of friends in Honolulu.

Chief Officer Trask of the City of Peking is an old master mariner and is well known in the Pacific. Mr. Trask was born in the State of Maine in the year 1847, and there received his early education. From his youth Mr. Trask had loved the sea, and in 1863 his first voyage was made on a vessel sailing from New York. In 1874 he was appointed commander of the sailing vessel Bohemia, which he remained master of for 13 years, afterwards being transferred to the Northampton, which he commanded for three years. Mr. Trask remained commander of two sailing ships for the same company for 16 years, during which time he sailed to all quarters of the globe. This service has been of especial benefit to him, in giving him a thorough knowledge of navigation and seamanship of a practical nature. In 1890 Mr. Trask journeyed west to San Francisco, soon afterwards entering the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as third officer on the steamship Acapulco; afterwards was transferred to the steamship Colon and appointed chief officer in 1892, and in 1893 was transferred to the steamship City of Peking. Few officers have seen so varied an experience as Mr. Trask. He has visited all climes; shipwreck and dangers have often threatened him, but he always reached port in safety. Mr. Trask

has hosts of friends in all parts of the globe.

The chief engineer of the City of Peking is Wm. McClure, born in England. He has been with the Pacific Mail since 1884. He began as water tender and third assistant engineer of the steamship Colorado, filling that position until June, 1888, when he was made second assistant on the St. Louis. From January until May of 1887 he was employed in the company's shops in Benicia, but in May returned to the steamship Colorado as first assistant engineer. In November, 1888, he was transferred to the Montana, returning to the Colorado again in November, 1888. In July, 1889, he was made chief engineer of the Montana, transferring to the Sacramento in October of the same year, and going back on the Montana one year later. In January, 1894, he was made chief engineer on the China, filling that position until Octo-



CAPT. JOHN TREMAINE SMITH.

ber, 1875, when he transferred to the Colorado. In May, 1876, he was transferred to the Dakota; in July, 1878 to the Alaska; in December, 1878 to the China; in September 1880 to the Granda and in August, 1881, received his present appointment.

Mr. Jerome, one of the most courteous and capable men in the service, is purser of the City of Peking.

The present is the 100th voyage of the City of Peking.

## WHAT A WHOPPER

**Unique Version of Building of Hawaiian Palace.**

**Cause for Strained Relations With the State of Connecticut — A Wedding and Some Presents.**

(Springfield, Mass., Republican). To the Editor of The Republican:—

A teacher who has spent much time in Hawaii relates this amusing incident: Something more than a half-century ago, a poor American lad went to the Sandwich Islands as cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and remained there selling Yankee notions at a stand upon the principal street corner in Honolulu. A daughter of the reigning king, while purchasing beads and trinkets, fell in love with the slender white youth, and in due time they were married. The king, as a suitable wedding gift, deeded his daughter vast tracts of sugar land, then but little prized, but now of great value, and their possession now renders the family one of the wealthiest in Hawaii.

The American, desiring to astonish the natives with his present, traded for an immense French plate glass mirror with a heavy gilt frame that was in the cabin of a ship that had just entered the harbor. The mirror was carried by relay of islanders to the young couple's place of abode, but when there either the looking glass was too large or the domicile too small, for it would not go inside. The bride, beholding the reflection of her full-length figure for the first time, was greatly delighted and desired that gowns such as were worn by the few white women she had met, should be made for her. She also demanded that a house should be built worthy to contain so fine a gift.

The present palace therefore had or is nucleus the substantial structure of one room built above and about the precious mirror, which, in its gilt frame, still occupies the position in which it was first placed, and is valued as having been an important factor in the civilization of the princess and her attendants. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

Willington, Ct., November 3, 1897.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## SCHOOL MATTERS

### Question of Finances Becoming More Important.

**Assignment of Teachers — Proposal to Change Method of National Supervision Is Made.**

Those who attended the meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday were: Minister Cooper, Mrs. Dilingham, Mrs. Jordan, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Geo. W. Smith, W. A. Bowen, H. M. van Holt, Deputy Inspector Gibson.

In comment upon a report from the committee on teachers, Minister Cooper remarked that it would be unsafe and ill-advised to consider the engagements under the new salary schedules as a fixed and final contract between the commission and the teachers. The Legislature might, in its discretion, refuse to appropriate the lump sum required. He believed that there should be a clear understanding to the effect that the Board was not bound to attempt the impossible. The instances in point related more particularly to principals and assistants.

The following recommendations were made by the Teachers' committee and adopted by the commissions:

Makakoa to Pohakupuka school. A. Makekan to Ke Au Hou. Miss Mabel Woods to be principal of Punake school.

Miss Calla Harrison to be assistant at Holualoa. Lee Estep to be assistant at Honolulu.

R. Plunkett to Kaupakalua for the balance of the school year.

Miss Bindy to Kalauaha, vice Miss Finckler, for the balance of the year with the same salary as the present incumbent.

Miss Finckler to the Chinese Girls' school vice Miss Chang.

D. Kanewanue to be substitute for Miss Robertson during her two months' leave of absence.

Miss Maronne to be transferred from Beretania street school to Moiliili and Mrs. Frasher of Fort street school to take her place; also Mrs. Creighton of Moiliili to take Mrs. Frasher's place.

D. W. Scott to be transferred to Kapea and D. Prigge to Anahola in place of M. D. Scott.

Mr. Greany to Lihue.

In regard to the matter of the reduction of the pay roll, Deputy Inspector Gibson reported that he had taken all but two of the teachers from the night school and that some of the janitors had been taken off the force. This was quite a saving.

Minister Cooper then presented a plan which in his opinion, if carried into effect, would result in a very much better school system and guarantee the teachers on the various Islands quick action on the matters that come up from time to time. Minister Cooper's idea is to appoint two deputy inspectors, one to have his headquarters on Hawaii and the other on Maui, each to have supervision over all the schools on his Island and to take the place of the school agents who would no longer be required. The Inspector-General would be required to act in the same position in regard to Oahu and Kauai. Of course, he could, perhaps once a year, make a trip to Hawaii and Maui.

There was little discussion on the matter as it was placed before the Commissioners simply for earnest thought. It was, however, moved and carried that the recommendation of the Minister be approved.

Minister Cooper mentioned Mr. Hardy as a fit man for Maui and Mr. Gibson for Oahu. He stated also that the Inspector-General had expressed himself as being very much in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Gibson reported that Principal Wood of the Normal school had spoken to him of the inadequate space in his school for the carrying on of practical work. He had spoken to Principal Armstrong Smith of the Fort street school about the matter and obtained permission from him to use the rooms of his school for practical work, this however with the understanding that the arrangement should last during the time that it should be agreeable to him as Mr. Wood might in some way sever his connection with the Normal school and another step in. The recommendation of the Deputy Inspector was adopted and the Commissioners adjourned.

New Year's Day Base Ball.

The Harry Wilder and Al Moore baseball teams are not letting up at all in their practice for the charity base ball game at the league grounds on New Year's day. It should be a close and most interesting contest. The battles will be Lemon and Davis for Moore and Ginger Mayne and Wilder for Wilder. The net receipts go to the Strangers' Friend Society. All the ball players are becoming very much interested in this game.

To See a New Road.

Superintendent of Public Works Robert Well and Chas. Dwight left for Makena on the Claudine yesterday. They will make a quick trip to Makawao, there to inspect a new road recently completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dwight. The two men are very anxious to get back home for Christmas, and, if possible, will catch the Noeau, due tonight.

Busy on the Baltimore.

There were lively times aboard the U. S. F. S. Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The order from Captain Dyer

to clear the ship for action. Every gun was taken away that could possibly interfere with work at the guns or their utmost efficiency. An inspection followed the clearing for action.

### WHEEL RACES.

**Program of Events for Cyclomere on January 1st.**

Below is Manager Clement's program (subject to change) for the bicycle races at Cyclomere Park on the evening of January 1. Riders who have not had their passes extended should call on Mr. Clement at Bruce Waring & Co.'s. There are thirteen numbers on this program. All the riders to start are in training and fine racing is assured. On account of the length of the program it will be necessary to begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

First Heat—Mile Novice.

Second Heat—Mile Novice.

Mile—Boys.

½ Mile Orientals.

Final—Mile Novice.

Mile Professional.

First Heat—Two Thirds Mile Amateur.

Second Heat—Two Thirds Mile Amateur.

Bicycle Police, one mile.

Final 2-3 miles amateurs.

Trick riding.

Match race.

2 mile amateur handicap.

Inspectors-General of Schools H. S. Townsend was among the Claudine's passengers for Hilo yesterday. He goes up to bring down his wife. The two will return on the same trip of the Claudine.

Robert Reader, second officer of the Aorangi, was able to join his ship here Wednesday after recovering in the Queen's Hospital from an attack of typhoid fever.

Lieutenant Commander J. B. Briggs and Lieut. W. P. Elliot are expected on the 25th inst. to relieve the present Executive Officer and Navigator of the Baltimore.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, is at his office here again after visiting Maui and Hawaii. He reports that excellent progress is being made on the Hilo wharf.

Dr. Blake, who has been a pharmacist with Benson, Smith & Co., for some time, has accepted the post of physician for Oahu plantation. Dr. Blake is from San Francisco.

Inspector-General of Schools H. S. Townsend was among the Claudine's passengers for Hilo yesterday. He goes up to bring down his wife. The two will return on the same trip of the Claudine.

One of the passengers on the City of Peking is Chau Lom Teung, en route to Foo Chow to teach chemistry and physics in the Banyan City Scientific Institute. The young man is a graduate of Harvard. He has been prominent in Mount Vernon church and was superintendent of the Sunday School. Friends will look after Mr. Chau Lom Teung during his stay in this port.

Xmas at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The services of the second congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral tomorrow, Christmas day will be as follows:

At 5:30 o'clock in the morning, celebration of the Holy Communion. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, celebrant.

At 9:30 o'clock, full choral service when the choir will render the following music:

Carol—Angels from the realms of glory.....Raneger

Festival responses.....Tallis

Te Deum in C.....Wray Taylor

Jubilate in C.....Wray Taylor

Anthem—There were shepherds....Dudley Buck

Hymn.....O come all ye faithful

Hymn.....Hark the herald angels sing

Following this service will be another celebration of the Holy Communion.

### Officers Elected.

The South Kona Coffee Company Limited, elected the following officers for the balance of the ensuing year: Jas. F. Morgan, president and manager; F. Hustace, vice-president; W. H. Hoogs, secretary; F. B. McStockier, treasurer, and W. G. Ashley, auditor.

At the annual meeting of the California Feed Company, Limited, the following were elected: Cecil Brown, president; W. B. Godfrey, vice-president; C. M. V. Forster, secretary; T. J. King, treasurer, and C. Hustace, Jr., auditor.

### LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Mr. E. D. Tenney will not be home from the States for about six weeks yet.

There will be six eclipses during 1898, but not one will be visible in Hawaii.

The marriage engagement of Chas. H. Fairer and Miss Bessie Reynolds is announced.

Christmas music at Central Union Church, Sunday morning and praise service in the evening.

Christmas tree exercises will be held this evening in the Portuguese Protestant church on Miller street.

Copies of the New Penal Code volume are on sale at the Interior Department in the Executive building.

Edmund P. Dole's novel "The Standard," has been commended by Frances E. Willard as a temperance classic.

One of the dressed Winnipeg turkeys received by the Metropolitan Meat Company yesterday weighed 17 pounds.

A Klondike Mining company composed of men on Hawaii has applied to the Government for an incorporation charter.

McCandless Bros. are down about 800 feet with the Moanalua artesian well for Minister Damon and have quite a flow of water.

Manager Hoffman of the Electric works is now at work fixing the chimes at Kaumakapili so that they can be used on Christmas eve.

Deputy Attorney-General Dole is back from quite a stay at Lahaina, where he has been prominent in the prosecution of criminals.

Mrs. A. Larnach has succeeded in collecting funds sufficient for the purchase of a piano for the use of the sisters at Kalihi receiving station.

The Minister of Interior and Chief Clerk yesterday counted the \$200,000 cash with which the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, will open on the 27th inst.

News came by the Claudine that the charge of gross cheat brought against C. S. Bradford in Hilo by L. T. Grant has been dismissed by Judge Hapai.

The rush centers last evening were at Morgan's and Kerr's on Queen street, in the Diamond & Co. neighborhood and on Fort street. The crowds were very large.

School Inspector-General Townsend

## A DAY IN HARBOR

Nagasaki Reached on Emperor's Birthday.

### CHRYSANTHEMUMS ON SHOW

Friends Found Who Reciprocate Kindness Received in Honolulu.

(Special Correspondence).

EDITOR P. C. A.—We left Hong Kong, October 28, some three hours after the advertised time of departure. We were delayed by additional freight, enormous logs of teak-wood to be taken to a shipbuilding yard in Nagasaki; and hundreds of sacks of sugar, to be taken on for Japanese use, as the common dirty sugar of native manufacture no longer suits the increasingly fastidious taste of that people. We steamed along within sight of the barren islands that stud the China coast in this section. With the Monsoon wind dead ahead, we had a somewhat rough time, passing through the Formosa Straits. The sky was lowering and the air bleak, but we worried along and fortunately reached Amoy in time to take on board additional cargo, and get out again into the open sea before night-fall.

We found Amoy situated very much like Macao, a spit of land running out into a bay, and so forming a sheltered harbor. We took a sampan and landed in Kulangsu, an island on which are the foreign residences. We found nothing strange in their appearance, nothing different from other such residential portions of the cities in these Chinese ports. There was an unshaded air about the place, for Shanghai is the more important entrepot, and Amoy has but little business comparatively. Formosa tea is brought over to this port for shipment. It was 100 tons of this Formosa tea that we took on board, and two or three passengers going to the races in Shanghai. We did not visit at all the Chinese city of Amoy, which has the reputation of being the filthiest in all China. Infectious diseases prevail at all seasons, and as we did not care to have small pox or dysentery, or the bubonic plague, or beri-beri, we thought discretion the better part of valor, and did not tempt fate by recklessly running into danger.

Every port seems to have its own peculiar style of sampan, and some distinctive articles of dress. The Amoy boatmen wore a blue cotton turban, and their boats were painted blue, which color seems to be a favorite tint with the olive brown Chinaman. The junks did not seem to differ much from those in other ports, and however rude their construction, they seem to be managed with great skill. With their man sails, and many roped pulling, they would seem awkward things to handle, but somehow the Chinaman manages to "get there"—all the same.

We were not long in making the run from Amoy to Woo-Sung, the anchorage of Shanghai, reaching our destination at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday. Here we had to wait for the tug to come out to meet us, but instead of taking her up to the city as we had hoped, notices were posted that she would leave Shanghai at 10 a. m. It seems that race will begin at 2 p. m. Monday, and the Shanghai office evidently wanted to get the vessel off before that time. The hotels were reported to be full, and reluctantly we decided that it would not pay to take the risk of gowing up to Shanghai, a two hours trip, to return so early. It was a disappointment, and some disappointment, and some dissatisfaction.

The library was shut and the Doctor gone, and not a newspaper or magazine in sight; so that our resources for information were very limited, and I took the time to write—not about Shanghai and its sights, but how we have been "Shanghai" out of our rights as passengers and sightseers and newspaper correspondents.

We had a smooth passage across the China Sea and came into Nagasaki harbor before daylight. It so happened that the day of our arrival November 1, was the Emperor's birthday and consequently a public holiday. No business could be done, and as we were to take on 1,000 tons of coal for the trip to San Francisco the vessel could not leave till 6 p. m. of the second day. This gave us a holiday on shore, which we were glad to enjoy. But we found that there was to be no public demonstration as the Emperor was in mourning for the Dowager Empress.

The shops were not closed, but every street was lined with the national flags of this "land of the Rising Sun," a red disk on a white ground, floating from hundred poles; the joints painted alternately black and white; and the pole capped with a gilded ball. We were fortunate in having friends ashore, whom we had entertained at Honolulu. Honolulu hospitality has a wide reputation through the Far East for cordiality and friendliness, and our Nagasaki friends were bound to let us see that such hospitality was appreciated and would be reciprocated. There was nothing else to be done but to let them plan a day's enjoyment for us, and accept with unabated gladness release from the ship's narrow quarters and stuffy atmosphere.

We found a Chrysanthemum show was the great attraction that day for the city folks, who streamed out of the city in orderly throngs to the gardens,

where acres of chrysanthemums were in bloom; yellow and white, and scarlet and pink, tall and stately and full blossomed. By themselves were dwarf plants, with hundreds of white flowers no bigger than vest buttons, cultivated so as to produce the most flowers on a single bush. There was a booth of mat roofs and sides, where the skill of the florist was shown in arranging cut flowers in the guise of court ladies and brave galant warriors and diminutive elephants. The women gardeners drive a brisk trade, selling the chrysanthemums, the whole plant, stalk and roots, for five cents each. These are taken home and set out in pots or in earth, where they will bloom for several weeks.

But the chief enjoyment of the day was the ride to Magoi, a fishing village on the other side of the Nagasaki peninsula.

It was a ride of five miles, up hill sides terraced to the summit, on a well built road, rolled up, and zigzagging up and down, to get a suitable grade. The Government had recently made a deep cut at the top of the hill so as to secure an easier grade and the road down on the further side was through a wooded region that made the trip delightful with charming bits of scenery down the winding valley among the rounded hills. Passing through the fishing village with its multitudinous sheds for the nets, and its long strip of sandy beach lined with fishing smacks, we turned a rocky point, and sat down to enjoy the view of a pretty little cove, with curving outlines and rocky shores and quiet water where the fish were disporting themselves in peace save for the sudden appearance among them of a great black tern, diving down for his dinner, and then lifting up his great black head like that of some miniature sea serpent. The only other intrusion on the peacefulness of the scene was the sake drinking in a tea-house near by; but the vile liquor had its vile influence in a lascivious, rather than fatal display of quarrelsome ness. There was little general drunkenness, however in all the things that we saw that day.

In the evening the ladies of the M. E. Mission Girls' School had a reception. One is impressed with the magnitude of the work done by the women in the various missions in Japan. This Nagasaki Girls' School owes its success largely to the great administrative ability of its principal, who has built up a large and successful institution. Its buildings are not so well built nor so well kept as those of Kobe College, but the main object for which such schools exist is evidently kept in front.

The culture here sought, is not simply making the most of one's self, but the due training of all one's person for the service of God and humanity. Eleven Sunday Schools, and seven neighborhood prayer meetings are maintained largely by volunteers from among the girls of the school. In the company of 40 or more, gathered that evening, nearly one half were chance visitors, some on their way to Korea, some to China, some to the Indoors. We met a Seamen's Chaplain, from Tacoma, sent out under the auspices of some Christian Endeavor Societies; and the last one of a band of teachers sent out by the International Y. M. C. A. committee. The 40,000,000 of Japanese need the help of fresh re-inforcements of Christian workers, and this fact is impressed upon me with great force as I see the character and needs of the people. It must encounter opposition from a people so full of Nipponism, which the Japanese mistake for patriotism. No foreigner can own land in Japan, and even under the new treaties, as revised, the utmost privilege allowed in this line is that of renting land for 30 years. No foreigner can expect to have the right of suffrage, and the property qualification of \$13 personal taxes excludes millions of the Japanese themselves. Yet if Japan is ever to make its national life prosperous and progressive, this policy of exclusion must give way to more liberal dealings with the outside world, and less superlative ideas of Japanese self-sufficiency.

Nagasaki has been an especially difficult field for Christian missions. It was here that the fires of persecution raged so hotly against the converts to Roman Catholic Christianity. The mission premises where we were entertained, occupy the site of the locality where those converts were compelled to trample on the cross. The message of the cross is a message of self-sacrificing love and lowly service, not malice and pride. As some victories have often proven to be disastrous defeats in the exhaustion of the resources of the victors, so the apparent defeats of the gospel have often proven to be the means and condition of its most signal triumphs. The present condition of lapse in the history of mission war in Japan is only the prelude to a stronger effort and more successful spread. Too much must not be expected too easily. There are altogether too many who when they hear the dark side of the story of gospel work in Japan, are ready to exclaim, "and the gospel has been preached for 40 years!" It is the same inconsiderate habit of thought that expects Hawaiians only two generations removed from savagery, to have the ideas and principles, that are merely dominant and not universal, among those who have been trained for 30 generations under the influence of Christian institutions.

Nagasaki is recovering from the commercial depression that prevailed a few years ago. It is a lovely harbor, more like a lake than a bay. Plans are in operation for the reclamation of the flats at the upper end of the harbor at an expense of \$3,000,000. A dredger and pipes such as have been used in Honolulu harbor, are busy at work making a large area available for warehouses and residences. A railroad depot will be built on this land, and the railroad starting at that point will connect with the system now operating in Japan from North to South, lacking only development at the extreme limits. On visiting Nagasaki, I was surprised at the extremely narrow quarters within which for 200 years the Dutch merchants were willing to confine, with a visit of two Dutch trading vessels annually. There is ab-

solutely no trace nor relic whatever of that Dutch occupation. It was Commodore Perry with the U. S. flag, called on Japan to warn out of its sulky mood of selfish exclusion and wake up to the responsibilities of national life and growth. More and more am I impressed with the responsibility of English speaking people in rousing the nations to true life. England with its multitudinous colonies, the United States with its spirit of fraternal friendly interest, must unite in giving of their best to other peoples. This is not the spirit of grasping self-aggrandizement; but the gospel of New Dispensation, not as of Israel of old, as a monument of God's punitive justice, but as messengers of Divine Redemption to a wayward and woe-be-gone brotherhood.

Nagasaki, November 4, 1897.

## TEACHERS MEET

### Program of Interesting and Timely Topics.

#### Object Lessons for Children Produce Good Results.

On the 10th of December, the Hilo Teachers' Union held their quarterly meeting in the Union School. A well arranged and instructive program was presented which reflects great credit on the committee—Miss Coan, Miss Deyo and Mr. Carvalho. The interest manifested by those present as conclusive evidence that the work had been carefully prepared.

Following was the program submitted and carried out:

Prayer.....Rev. C. W. Hill  
Roll call by quotations.....  
Minutes and Treasurer's report.....  
Business.....  
Class—The Cat.....Miss B. Weight  
Class—Number Stories.....Miss Lillian Hapai  
Physiology.....Miss Coan  
Land Map.....Miss J. Deyo  
Hawaiian Lore.....Mrs. R. Lyman  
Reading—Child Mind.Miss Richardson

Miss Weight's object lesson was quite interesting. A fine specimen of the feline tribe was examined by 14 small girls and boys who told what they observed about the object. Questions were then asked to draw from the pupils other information about the cat. A picture book was presented. Pupils were sent to the blackboard to write stories about a cat. These were well written and properly punctuated. The sentence form of expression was observed throughout and all spoke distinctly. The class was dismissed after two little girls had sung "Kitty and Mousie."

Five boys from the Fourth Grade constituted Miss Hapai's class in number. Several practical business and miscellaneous transactions were dictated and the boys analyzed them orally. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Hapai and her class for coming so far and for their excellent work.

A most elaborate yet concise exposition on the methods of presenting physiology to pupils was given by Miss Coan. On the blackboard were diagrams illustrating clearly the circulatory system, summaries on the brain and muscles were also written out. Charts were presented. The same may be had from the Board of Education.

She enlighened Miss Duncan of Honolulu for her skill in teaching the subject. Miss Duncan emphasizes hygiene and is eminently practical. The healthy looking faces, clear skins and bright alert manners of her classes seemed proof that she is successful as well as enthusiastic. Miss Duncan uses a book on the subject in place of Swinton's Fourth Reader.

Miss Coan in teaching the subject likes to begin with the skin although it may not seem logical as the carpenter builds the skeleton before the covering. The skin is what the child sees—describe it, teach its uses and abuses. The order might then be, the stomach, heart, lungs, nerves and bones. A heart or an eye may be easily procured from a butcher for dissection. Pupils like to examine the concrete object. The evil effects of narcotics and strong drinks should be made clear.

Books on the subject recommended by Miss Coan are: First, Book of Physiology and Hygiene by Kellogg; "How to keep well," by Blaisdell; Primer of Physiology and Hygiene, by Smith; (this is the one Miss Duncan uses as a reader) and "Our Wonderful Bodies" of Hutchinson's Physiological Series." The last is suited to the wants of small children.

A number of girls sang to the accompaniment of the sweet strains of three guitars a Thanksgiving song, composed and set to music by our city poet, P. Maurice McMahon. The decorations consisted of the products of the land and their gorgeous arrangement added a charming effect to the music.

Miss Deyo stated that the teachers of the Union School had not done much in the line of her subject but from what work had been recently executed she was encouraged to give it more attention. "Don't be afraid of the terms 'mould' and 'model.' We are not after perfect work in the early years." Strive to get the child to express himself. In representing elevations exaggeration is necessary to produce mental pictures. Macerated paper will serve the place of clay when the latter cannot be had.

Models of school grounds prepared in sand by the pupils were on exhibition. Miss Deyo stated that valuable

information had been arrived at in preparing the same. Other work representing slopes, mountains, craters and the Island of Hawaii was also on the sand board.

Mr. Rae remarked that at Papaikou he has a cultivated plot in the school grounds for this week.

One of the most entertaining features of the day's proceeding was Mrs. R. Lyman's selection from Hawaiian Lore giving the tragic fate of the accomplished Lunukia of Kauai who, on her way to Kilauea to dance before Pele in consequence of a vow that she should never dance in public until first doing so before the goddess, was transformed into lava upon breaking her votive compact with Pele. "Truth was then as it is now a virtue among the Hawaiian people."

The extracts read from Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The One I Knew the Best of All, or a Memory of the Mind of a Child," were designed to illustrate and impress two points—(1) Try to understand the inner working of the child mind; (2) Indulge them in the use of the imagination moral. Get into sympathy with your children's mental conditions and give them stories as part of their mental diet.

Miss Richardson's sweet and cultured voice added much to the effectiveness of the interesting extracts.

Miss Thurston read several paragraphs from Sarah L. Arnold's "Waymarks for Teachers" which she highly recommended as a teacher's help. The contents are—1. Nature Studies; 2. Language Studies; 3. Reading; 4. Spelling; 5. Geography; 6. Number; 7. Slate Work; 8. Talks on School Subjects.

The committee for next meeting, to be held on 18th February, is composed of Miss Deyo, Miss Dillon and Mr. Freitus.

## A STRONG COURSE

### Schedule of Lectures for 1898 Summer School.

#### Topics of Talks by Col. F.W. Parker and Mrs. Parker—Wide Range of Subjects—For Evenings.

As noted in a recent number of the Gazette, Colonel Parker, the American teacher of teachers, is the author of several works. His "Talks on Teaching" is very well known here and has been read by many engaged in educational work. This work has been followed by "Talks on Pedagogy," which is more advanced and better adapted to the requirements of the teachers in the higher grades. Inspector Townsend has been authorized to offer "Talks on Pedagogy" at \$1 a copy, which is fifty cents less than the retail price in the United States.

For the 1898 summer school here, Colonel Parker will lecture to the attendants daily, speaking both forenoon and afternoon. Mrs. Parker will address the school once each day. Following is a complete list of the topics:

Col. Francis W. Parker—The Psychology of Reading. Value of Phonics and Phonetics and how to use them. How to teach the first steps in reading. Relation of reading to writing. Psychology of number. How to teach the first steps in number. Number applied; volume, weight, force, time, value. Elementary Geography. Relation of Geology to Geography. Maps and how to use them. Relation of Geography to History. Nature study. Psychology of expression. The modes of expression. Gesture, voice and speech. Hand work,loyd, manual training. The art modes of expression, modelling, painting, drawing. Writing. Psychology of writing. Correlation of subjects. Correlation of teaching. The kindergarten. Children's interests. The teacher at work. The teacher of student. Courses of study and their value. School government.

Mrs. Frances Stuart Parker—Voice, pitch. Voice, quality. The dramatic in oral reading. Supplementary reading. The value and use of pictures in education. Nature study in its relations to oral reading. Nature study and literature. Expression through voice. Use of the body in expression. Relation of the modes of expression to any one mode. Emotions and how to train them. Dress and its relation to expression. Self consciousness. Children's interest in collections and how to make them educative. The practical application of child study.

Following are the topics of the popular lectures which may be delivered by Colonel Parker to the public during some of the evenings he is in the city—The child and nature. The child and man. Artist or artisan, which? The ideal school. Child study and its application to home and school.

Mrs. Parker has one lecture for the public. It is entitled, "The New Woman."

The teachers of Honolulu are already taking much interest in the prospective visit of Colonel Parker and his wife.

#### HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some la grippe, we have never yet learned reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olagah, Ind. Tex. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## USEFUL

### AND BEAUTIFUL.

### TO MAKE HOME COMFORTABLE.

The public is invited to inspect our newly-arrived stock of

### CHRISTMAS FURNITURE

From which may be selected:

#### NEW DESIGNS.

#### WELL SEASONED WOODS. FINISHED AND ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP.

#### NOVELTIES IN

### Cheffoniers,

Rattan and Wicker Furniture,  
Dining Room Sets,  
Bookcases, Writing Desks,  
Parlor, Dining Room and Veranda  
Chairs.

Rugs, Window Shades.

### Portable Silver and China Closets.

Triple Mirrors; a requisite for a lady's dressing table.

Ladies or gentlemen will find something useful and beautiful

#### AT

### J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

### DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of

A Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

#### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

#### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

**WORLD'S W.C.T.U.**

**Miss Mary Green Talks on the  
Toronto Convention.**

**A VERY INSPIRING GATHERING**

**Miss Willard a Force—Grand Audi-  
ences—Notes on Travel After  
Interval of Many Years.**

There was quite a gathering of members of the W. C. T. U. at Central Union church yesterday afternoon. It was a regular meeting with a special feature. It had been announced that there would be a report, in the form of an address by Miss Mary Green. Miss Green has but lately returned from the United States. She was a delegate to the World's Convention at Toronto, Canada, and met temperance and mission people at many places. Wherever she was made known there was at once the liveliest inquiry concerning the Islands and religious work here. Miss Green had not been to the States before in 36 years and naturally found very much to interest her.

In the beginning of her talk Miss Green said that she had been so hurried in travel ever since June 30, that stopping and settling down in Honolulu made her dizzy. On the voyage to the Coast, the indefatigable worker had taken advantage of the opportunity to speak to the steerage passengers of the Australia and had found them interested and responsive. At San Francisco she saw some of many thousands in attendance upon the Christian Endeavor Convention, but was unable to be present at the meetings. She was made captive by friends soon after arrival and taken off to Southern California for a pleasure jaunt. Returning to "the city," Miss Green journeyed direct to Salt Lake, where she found her cousin, Rev. Franklin Arnold, deep in church effort. Salt Lake was one of the most beautiful and impressive places on the itinerary. The grandeur of the Temple, the charm of the mountain scenery and the marvel of the inland Dead Sea were things to remember. Miss Green, however, could not help thinking somewhat of the cloud of Mormonism as a religion.

In the State of Ohio, Miss Green found relatives at half a dozen places and in one city was present at a family reunion. It was in Ohio that Miss Green met Rev. Richards; a missionary recently returned from Africa.

Miss Green had a week at Rochester, New York and found it a bustling American city. Worcester, Mass., was visited and was a pretty place. At New Haven, Conn., Miss Green was the guest of Mr. Gower and family and was shown much attention. She succeeded in finding Hiram Bingham at the college, but could not locate the Judd boys. Failure to find the four sons of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd was a cause of much regret.

Some time was spent at Hartford, Conn., at Plainfield, N. J., and at Nyack on the Hudson. Then another visit was made to Rochester.

To be one of those at the World's Convention at Toronto was the privilege and experience of a life time. One of the meeting places held an audience of 13,000. The crowds were enormous, but such were the arrangements that there was but little difficulty in getting about. The city authorities had done much to aid the promoters of the convention and to aid in the entertainment of the great throng of visitors. Reception and arrangement committee members were here, there and everywhere. The badge of the convention membership was always given a salute and was open sesame to anything and everything. The delegates were taken for drives and were provided with more amusement and entertainment and diversion than they could handle. To see and hear and met Frances Willard was something that anyone would appreciate deeply. She is a grand, magnetic, intellectual woman engaged in a glorious work. She is working hard and looks weary. Her capacity for organization and her tireless energy enabling her to give life and impulse to the temperance movement from hour to hour and day to day, are the marvel of all who become familiar to the slightest degree with her calling and its demands. In this convention were eloquence, intelligence, influence and beauty, all working to the same end and all intensely in earnest. The sight alone of the great gathering would dispel any thoughts of encouragement which might have grown up in the minds of any who had found the work at times hard. In the roll call on one occasion, Frances Willard herself uttered the names and each delegate appeared on the platform. Miss Green says Hawaii was cheered and that Miss Willard was sufficiently advised on questions of the day to make a reference to annexation. There was a little girl delegate from Iceland and a woman from Japan. Nearly all countries of the world were represented in this conference. All were anxious to hear the reports and learn the latest plans for effective effort on reform lines. There was a hint of a reconciliation on the part of Lady Henry Somersett.

Again in Chicago, at the W. C. T. U. Temple, Miss Green was impressed with the idea that the temperance cause was making progress and that its workers should be cheerful and hopeful. This Chicago Temple is a tremendous and imposing structure. Miss Green dropped in on a noon day prayer meeting and heard talk from hearts overflowing with zeal and hope and love. Everywhere the White Ribbon women have the co-operation and active help of the very best of men. Two receptions were given Miss Green in California. As at other places there

were inquiries concerning the progress of work for the good of the people of the Islands. The missionary spirit is warm and cordial as ever.

Miss Green was applauded at the close of her address and at the suggestion of Mrs. P. C. Jones' was tendered a vote of thanks.

In the absence of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. P. C. Jones presided at the meeting yesterday. Mrs. R. Jay Greene was secretary and Mrs. Coan led the devotional exercises. Mrs. Coan made an appeal to those present to continue faith in their efforts and offered an earnest prayer.

Mrs. Harrison Castle Coleman made an encouraging report on a financial matter that had been entrusted to her and Miss Chamberlain made a requisition for further funds for the purchase of literature.

Adams in Port.  
The U. S. Training ship Adams, Gibson commander, arrived in port yesterday, about two days from Hilo. The Adams is well known here and a full account of her has already been given in these columns. She arrived in Hilo about a week ago and comes to this port to spend about a week. Following are the present officers of the Adams:

Commander, W. C. Gibson; Executive Officer, Lieut. F. E. Beatty; Lieutenants J. H. Holcombe and Harry George; Ensigns R. McLean, C. England, C. P. Fullenwider, Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. P. Boog; Assistant Paymaster, F. J. Semmes; Pay Clerk, W. D. Ballard.

Wainana Cattle.

Veterinary J. R. Shaw has returned from Waimea, Hawaii. He was sent there by the Interior Department to investigate a report of disease among young cattle owned by Vredenberg. The advance opinion of Veterinary Murrat on the case was confirmed. The visitation is a local skin disease that had been noticed before and that appears only with calves. Veterinary Shaw will make a complete professional report.

GOLD AND BLOOD.

Many years ago I knew a man who expended a great part of a large fortune in buying gold, in coin and in bars. This he melted, and with human blood and other unique ingredients, labored secretly to prepare a mixture that should arrest all disease, renew vitality and prolong life indefinitely. I need hardly say that he failed. Not only did he fail, but one day an explosion took place in his laboratory which destroyed the fruits of his toil and left him senseless and badly wounded amid the wreck. The rest of his days were passed in an asylum.

Yet he was not the first man who tried that same experiment, not by thousands. To find the elixir of life was one of the main purposes of the science of alchemy, the barbaric ancestor of the modern science of chemistry. But all that is now discredited. No doctor or student of healing even pretends to possess or to seek an essence of life.

What is undertaken, however, and successfully, is to ascertain the truth about nature's functions, and to help her perform them when they are impeded by disease.

Illustrations of what can be done on this line are plentiful. Here is one: "Twelve years ago," says Mrs. Eliza Matcham of Armitage House, Sutton-on-Hull, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever. At the same time I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite, and pain and weight at the chest after eating. I frequently spat up a quantity of greasy, fatty matter. Later I was afflicted with rheumatism in my hands and feet. Then I fell into a state of debility which continued year after year. I spent a great deal of money in doctoring all to no purpose. Finally I was induced to try your medicine. In a short time my food agreed with me, the sickness ceased, I grew stronger, and the rheumatism by degrees abated. Now by taking your remedy occasionally I keep in good health. (Signed) MRS. ELIZA MATCHAM, June 2, 1893."

"For some time previous to 1887," writes another, "I was troubled with a digestive disorder. In the autumn of that year (1887) I got a severe cold, which brought on rheumatism and lumbago. I had great pain in the back and also in the joints. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines, and advised me to go to Buxton. I did so, but I am bound to say obtained little benefit from it.

"In January, 1888, I had another attack of rheumatic fever, which brought me down into a very low and feeble condition. For days and days together I was unable to eat or sleep. It was only by hardship and pain that I got about at all. Whilst on a visit to Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, some friends told me of the medicine furnished by you. I used it, and soon found relief and gained strength. Cheered up and encouraged by this I continued taking it, and now, by an occasional dose, I keep wholly free from rheumatism and other troubles. (Signed) PHILIP HOPKIN, 20 Maude Street, Grimsby, November 14, 1893."

The eccentric man alluded to in the first part of this article failed to cure any disease with his odd brew. It was costly, too, as I said. Blood is cheap enough, but bars of gold come high. He was a fanatic and a fool.

But here we have two instances in which rheumatism, a common and dangerous ailment, was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, a remedy made not from blood and gold, but from the healing herbs of the fields and forests. And why was it cured thus so speedily and with such seeming ease? Because rheumatism is not a disease of itself, but a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is this universal plague that the Syrup scatters and drives away. Its children following after. Thus we keep our blood in our veins and our gold—if we have any—in our pockets.

**RED  
ROUGH  
HANDS**

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, moth skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

**Citicura**

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. and C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

**Have Anna?**

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA or AMERICAN CIGAR?

This is the season when the heart of the smoker is made glad by tangible remembrance in a box of—

**Choice : Cigars.**

We have for this Holiday Season—

**Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.**

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)

—All for men who Smoke.

**HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Tobacconists.**

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial  
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**ROBERT CATTON.**

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

**Vapo-Cresolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. L. Agents.

**New Goods**

FOR

**Warm Weather!**

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

**Fancy Swiss,  
Organdies**

AND

**Muslin Dress  
Goods**

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

**Equipoise Waists!**

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12.

New linings for organdies just received.

**B. F. Ehlers & Co.**

FORT STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

**CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.  
(LIMITED)**

Espanade, Cor. Port and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co. Agents

**C. HUSTACE.**

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

812 KING ST. Tel. 119

Family, Plantation and Shirts' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

**INSURANCE**

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

OF Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT LAST DECEMBER, 1896, \$12,051,532.

1. Authorized Capital—\$2,000,000.

Subscribed ... 2,750,000

Paid up Capital ... 687,200

2. Fire Funds ... 2,000,000

3. Life and Annuity Funds ... 8,000,182

4. Total ... 12,051,532

Revenue Fire Branch ... 1,377,028

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ... 1,004,50

**TWO MEN LOST**

**Overboard from the Klikitat in a Storm.**

**First Mate and Seaman—They Were at Work—Effort to Rescue or Find the Men.**

The American barkentine Klikitat arrived in port late yesterday afternoon from Port Townsend with a tale of sadness from the high seas—a tale which records the death of First Mate Anderson and a seaman, Nelson by name, in the early morning of the 5th inst., while the wind was blowing strong from the southeast and the rain was pouring down in torrents.

A reporter of the Advertiser called on Captain Cutler shortly after the arrival of the Klikitat but, not finding him aboard, the mate was questioned as regards to the loss of the two men. The following story was kindly furnished:

"It was a little after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of December and we were about abreast of Monterey, a hundred and fifty miles off shore and two hundred miles to the southward of San Francisco. We had been out since the 21st of November.

"I had completed my watch and gone below to take my rest while the first mate stood his watch. Shortly after 6 o'clock, I was wakened by the cry of 'Man overboard' and I hastened to the deck to find what was the matter. I soon learned that the mate and Seaman Nelson had gone overboard.

"The circumstances were that the wind had blown up very fresh from the northeast and the mate with the seaman mentioned had gone in company with another seaman, Hines by name, to shift the spanker sheet from the cleat on the starboard side of the one on the port side. The mate and Nelson slipped the sheet while Hines attended the cleat. The boom must have given a terrible jerk, for the men, still clinging to the sheet, were thrown out over the water. Something must have happened to make them relax their grip for they could easily have held on under ordinary circumstances. It is my opinion that the men were either caught in the ropes or the heavy block. Hines was thrown to the deck at the same time so that he did not see what had happened to his shipmates. At all events he heard Anderson calling out for help. The vessel was then going along at about seven miles an hour so that it was not many seconds before the cries were altogether lost."

"The captain and all hands were soon on deck and the sliding top of one of the hatches was thrown overboard for the help of the men in case they happened to be anywhere near. The vessel was stopped and the captain contemplated sending a boat in search of the men but he very soon gave up this plan, seeing the heavy sea running and noticing the force of the wind. To send out a boat in such weather would have been almost certain death for the men in it. However, we cruised about for the space of about two hours, or until it was broad daylight. The poor unfortunate fellows had by that time gone to the bottom. Fane was dead against them. It was bitter cold and they were dressed in their heavy coats and boots, so that any attempt on their part to swim must surely have been checkmated at once."

"There is a very touching fact about the life and death of the two men. They were both Norwegians and were brought up together in their native country, going to the same schools and traveling each other like brothers all through their lives. Where one went, the other followed, did it happen to be for pleasure or for work. Living thus as friends, there seemed to be a real appreciation about their meeting death together."

Anderson had been running to this port on the Klikitat for the past seven years and was very well liked by the captain of the vessel as well as all those with whom he had anything to do. Anderson leaves a family. He was a hard worker and steady. The same can be said of the unfortunate seaman. Captain Cutler is very much affected by the sad occurrence.

**FRANCE IN AFRICA.**

**Alleged Determination to Block British Line of Communication.**

LONDON, December 11.—The announcement which the St. James' Gazette made on Wednesday last, "authoritatively," that the British government does not expect any further trouble with France regarding the Upper Nile regions, France agreeing to accept the situation, is unconfirmed and probably ungrounded, as there is no lack of evidence that France is deliberately pursuing the task of seizing the upper waters of the Nile, above Khartoum, thus cutting the British line of communication between Cape Town and Suez; and a powerful colonial party in France threatens to upset the Melville cabinet, should it recede from this enterprise.

**COFFEE AND ITS USES.**

When there are in a community epidemics of typhoid fever, cholera, erysipelas, scarlet fever and the various types of malarial fever, which are transmitted almost entirely through the medium of food and drink, coffee is a valuable agent, and may be used as a drink instead of water, says the New York Tribune.

It is a valuable agent in assisting in the digestion of food, and aids the

blood in taking up more nourishment than it would without it.

It quickens the circulation of the blood and respiration.

It is also stimulating and refreshing due to the caffeine it contains.

In tiding over nervousness in emergencies it is a sovereign remedy.

As a stimulant and calorific generator in cold weather it is 100 per cent ahead of whiskey or other liquors.

As a disinfectant it is one of the small usefulness in the sick chamber.

**SOMETIMES COMBUSTION.**

As is well known, a frequent source of "unaccountable" fires turns out to be, in reality, the spontaneous ignition of various materials more or less saturated with oils or fats, says Hide and Leather. The following is considered a reliable list of common materials of the class which, when containing oily matters, will, under favorable conditions, oftentimes ignite naturally:

Waste, tow, rags, sawdust, shavings, cotton and woolen cloth, roofing felt, and, in fact, all porous combustible bodies containing any oily or resinous substance having an affinity for oxygen.

All vegetable oils have more or less affinity for oxygen, while those produced from the distillation of petroleum and shale are practically unaffected upon by the element; but the oils which oxidize in the air most rapidly are the vegetable oils, such as linseed, hempseed, poppy oil, etc. Briefly, by far the most frequent sources of fires from spontaneous combustion are those which result from heat induced by the absorption of atmospheric oxygen.

**AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.**

Japan is affected by the large cotton crop in America. According to the Japan Mail the price of cotton, which once reached 24 yen has fallen to 18 yen in consequence of the unusually abundant crop in America this year. Japanese dealers, in the expectation that such a figure will be the lowest possible quotation for the staple, have sent orders to America which are supposed to have amounted to 1,500,000 kilogrammes. The cotton is expected to arrive in January next and the consignees are engaged in providing themselves with funds to pay for it.

Various spinning companies are endeavoring to draw bills payable three or four months after the delivery of the cotton, in order to reap a larger profit.

**WHAT THE WIND.**

The John G. North is in Mahukona. The City of Peking may be in from San Francisco tonight with news, letters and Christmas presents galore.

The American barkentine Encore, J. L. Panno master, arrived in port yesterday morning from Callao Buena, Chile, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of fertilizer for Castle & Cooke.

British steamers Sythia and Bothnia have been sold by the Cunard company to London parties, and will be fitted out for freight and passenger traffic between San Francisco and St. Michaels (Alaska) via Victoria, B. C.

During the twelve months ending June 30th last, the total number of vessels that arrived at New York from foreign ports was 4,472, of which only 964 were American. Of the remaining 3,509 that were foreigners, 2,148 were under the British flag.

The American schooner Emma and Louisa, Lew B. Harris master, arrived in port yesterday morning, about 21 days from San Diego, Cal., with a cargo of 116 tons of general merchandise together with grain, hay, fertilizers, etc., for H. Waterhouse & Co.

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The American barkentine Klikitat, Cutler master, arrived in port at about 5 p. m. yesterday, 30 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 733,204 feet of lumber for Wilder & Co. Her trip was a long one, this having been caused by strong head winds and rough weather.

Capt. Cooper of the British bark Kinross-shire which sailed from Portland, O., recently was fined \$1,000 by the collector of customs at Astoria, for not having his bill of health on his recent arrival from Melbourne. The fine was subsequently reduced to \$10 on receipt of a telegraphic instruction from Washington.

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